

22261

S/109/61/006/005/008/027
D201/D303

A method of designing ...

Eq. (5) can be transformed into the form of

$$\frac{1}{T_2 f_2 X} \frac{d}{dq_2} \left(f_2 \frac{dX}{dq_2} \right) + \frac{1}{T_3 f_3 Y} \frac{d}{dq_3} \left(f_3 \frac{dY}{dq_3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h_2^2}{T_2} + \frac{h_3^2}{T_3} \right) k^2 = 0. \quad (8)$$

and finally a set of 3 equations:

$$\frac{d^2 Z}{dq_1^2} + r^2 Z = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_2 f_2} \frac{d}{dq_2} \left(f_2 \frac{dX}{dq_2} \right) + (g_2 k^2 - \mu) X = 0. \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_3 f_3} \frac{d}{dq_3} \left(f_3 \frac{dY}{dq_3} \right) + (\mu - g_3 k^2) Y = 0. \quad (11)$$

are obtained. The general solution of (3) is

~~$$Z(q_1) = C_1 e^{-j\gamma q_1} + C_2 e^{+j\gamma q_1} \quad (12)$$~~

where C_1 and C_2 integration constants. In Eqs. (10) and (11)

Card 5/11

22261

S/109/61/006/005/008/027
D201/D303

A method of designing ...

$k = k_m$ has discrete values and according to the Sturm-Liouville theorem form one infinite sequence $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m, \dots$ with the corresponding functions

$$\Pi_{(1)}, \Pi_{(2)}, \dots, \Pi_{(m)}, \dots$$

Parameter μ also forms an infinite sequence, to which correspond functions $X_{m1}, X_{m2}, \dots, X_{mn}, \dots$ for Eq. (10) and $Y_{m1}, Y_{m2}, \dots, Y_{mn}, \dots$ for Eq. (11). The important factor here is that functions X_{mn} (and also Y_{mn}) for a given m constitute a full orthogonal system. Since Eqs. (10) and (11) are linear differential equations of the second order, the proper functions X_{m1}, Y_{m1} will in general represent linear combinations of the independent solutions, i.e.

$$X_{mi} = X_{mi}^{(1)} + B_{mi}X_{mi}^{(2)}; \quad Y_{mi} = Y_{mi}^{(1)} + C_{mi}Y_{mi}^{(2)}$$

Card 6/11

S/109/61/006/005/008/027

D201/D303

A method of designing ...

The above analysis is valid for the case of a wave guide with a finite number N of steps. In both cases starting with Eq. (2), through

$$\sum_n^{\infty} A_{lmn} Y_{lmn}(a_i, \delta_i) X_{lmn}(q_2) = \sum_n^{\infty} A_{l+1,mn} Y_{l+1,mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1}) X_{l+1,mn}(q_2), \quad (18)$$

$$\sum_n^{\infty} A_{lmn} Y'_{lmn}(a_i, \delta_i) X_{lmn}(q_2) = \sum_n^{\infty} A_{l+1,mn} Y'_{l+1,mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1}) X_{l+1,mn}(q_2) = \Psi_l(q_2) \sim E_{q_2}, \quad (19)$$

$$A_{lmn} = \frac{1}{Y'_{lmn}(a_i, \delta_i)} \int_{b_i}^{b_l} \Psi_l(\xi) X_{lmn}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (20)$$

$$A_{l+1,mn} = \frac{1}{Y'_{l+1,mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1})} \int_{b_i}^{b_{i+1}} \Psi_l(\xi) X_{l+1,mn}(\xi) d\xi = \quad (21)$$

Card 7/11

S/109/61/006/005/008/027
D201/D303

A method of designing ...

$$= \frac{1}{Y'_{i+1, mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1})} \int_{a_i}^{b_i} \Psi_i(\xi) X_{i+1, mn}(\xi) d\xi. \quad (21)$$

$$\int_{a_i}^{b_i(b_{i+1})} \Psi_i(\xi) P_i(q_2, \xi) d\xi = 0 \quad (22)$$

is derived with

$$P_i(q_2, \xi) = \sum_n^{\infty} \frac{Y_{imn}(a_i, \delta_i)}{Y'_{imn}(a_i, \delta_i)} X_{imn}(q_2) X_{imn}(\xi) -$$

$$- \sum_n^{\infty} \frac{Y_{i+1, mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1})}{Y'_{i+1, mn}(a_i, \delta_{i+1})} X_{i+1, mn}(q_2) X_{i+1, mn}(\xi).$$

If the stepped cross-section can be resolved into N simple region, the expression (22) represents N-1 integral equations. To solve

Card 8/11

S/109/61/006/005/008/027
D201/D303

A method of designing ...

them the Bubnov-Galerkin method can be applied [Abstractor's note:
No reference given]. According to this method, the unknown function $\Psi_i(\xi)$ is approximated by the linear combination of the v -nth number of functions φ_{ij} , which form for $v \rightarrow \infty$ a complete system and satisfy the boundary conditions for the E_{q2} - component of the field

$$\Psi_i(\xi) = \beta_{i1}\varphi_{11}(\xi) + \dots + \beta_{iv}\varphi_{vv}(\xi). \quad (23)$$

after which

$$\begin{vmatrix} M_{t11} & M_{t12} & \dots & M_{t1v} \\ M_{t21} & M_{t22} & \dots & M_{t2v} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ M_{tv1} & M_{tv2} & \dots & M_{tvv} \end{vmatrix} = 0; i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1. \quad (26)$$

is finally obtained. If the stepped cross-section wave guide is not straight, but curved, the above method cannot be applied, except

Card 9/11

22261

S/109/61/006/005/008/027
D201/D303

A method of designing ...

for a uniform bend. The above described method is illustrated by its application to a circular cylindrical system of co-ordinates, two examples being considered: 1) Straight wave guides with stepped cross-section (Fig. 3), and 2) Bent wave guides - cross-section

Fig. 3.

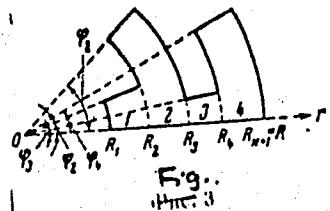
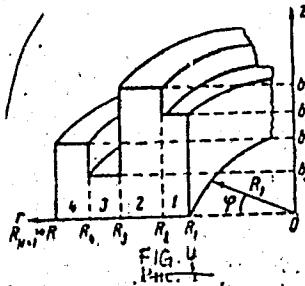
Fig. 3.
HMC. 3

Fig. 4.

FIG. 4.
HMC. 4

(Fig. 4). It is stated in conclusion that the above described method of designing wave guides in the generalized cylindrical co-or-

Card 10/11

22261

S/109/61/006/005/008/027

D201/D303

A method of designing ...

dinates can be also applied to the numerical design of complex cavity resonators, and that other orthogonal systems, permitting the separation of variables, can also be used. In an appendix to this article the expression for the condition of continuity for straight wave guides is derived for the magnetic waves

$$H_{1i} = H_{1,i+1}, \text{ (VIII)} \quad \frac{\partial H_{1i}}{\partial q_3} = \frac{\partial H_{1,i+1}}{\partial q_3} \text{ (IX). The two equations}$$

were used by the author in Ref. 4 (Op.cit.). There are 4 figures and 11 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: E. Mayer, Resonant frequencies of the nosed-in cavity, J.Appl. Phys., 1946, 17, 12, 1046; D.A. Stratton, Teoriya elektromagnitizma, perev. S angl. GTI, 1948 Abstractor's notes: This reference is a Russian translation from English.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1960

Card 11/11

YASHKIN, A.Ya.

Connection between a method for indefinite coefficients and a method
for integral equations. Radiotekh. i elektron, 6 no.10:1757-1761
0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Wave guides)

88374
S/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/B077

91300

AUTHOR: Yashkin, A. Ya.,
Borisov, N. N.

TITLE: Rectangular Waveguides With Rectangular Grooves and Open
on One or Both Sides

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 11-17

TEXT: The critical eigenvalues k of a H-type wave in rectangular waveguides open on one or both sides are calculated as dependent on the dimensions of the groove and the values of concrete cases are plotted. Rectangular grooves can do all functions of common dielectric disks in waveguides, this is a method of avoiding dielectric losses. In order to calculate waveguides with such grooves it is assumed that the conductivity of the wall material is unlimited and that the H-type waves along the z-axis. 1) The rectangular waveguides open on one side is divided into three partial spaces 1, 2, 3 (Fig.1) for which the H_z components H_1 , H_2 , H_3 can be written as the sum of all partial solutions of the wave equation : (6) $H_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}$

Card 1/6

Rectangular Waveguides With Rectangular
Grooves and Open on One or Both Sides

88374
S/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/B077

$$A_{1m} \cos r_{1m} y \operatorname{ch} r_{1m}^2 x, H_2 = A_{20} \cos k(x-\alpha) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \cos r_{2n} y \operatorname{ch} r_{2n}^2 (x-\alpha), H_3$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{3m} \cos r_{3m} y e^{ir_{3m}^2 x}, \text{ with } r_{1m} = r_{3m} = m\pi/b, m = 1, 2, \dots, r_{2n} = n\pi/g, n$$

$r''_{ik} = \sqrt{k^2 - r_{ik}^2} = ir_{ik}$, m and n are partial wave numbers H_1, H_2, H_3
 $= 0, 1, \dots$, are connected by four boundary conditions: for $x = d_1$ is (I) $H_1 = H_2$ (II)

$\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x}$, for $x = d_2$ is (III) $H_2 = H_3$ (IV) $\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial x}$. If equation (6) is differentiated according to (II), then the sum for $\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x}$ can be considered a Fourier expansion of a new function $\varphi_1(y)$; A_{1n}, A_{20}, A_{2n} are its Fourier coefficients which can be computed and substituted in (I). The boundary conditions (III) and (IV) are treated similarly. Two integral equations are obtained which can be solved approximately by applying the method Bubnov-Galerkin. The following two equations are obtained for the characteris-

Card 2/6

Rectangular waveguides with rectangular grooves and open on one or both sides

88374
3/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/B077

tic system of a rectangular waveguide with one side open: $\operatorname{ctg} k(d_1 - a)$

$$\omega = 2k \frac{b}{b-a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ctg} r_{1m}^1 d_1}{r_{1m}^1} \left(\frac{\sin r_{1m}^1 g}{r_{1m}^1 g} \right)^2, \quad \operatorname{ctg} k(d_2 - a) = 2k \frac{a}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_{2m}^1}$$

$\left(\frac{\sin r_{2m}^1 g}{r_{2m}^1 g} \right)^2$. The rectangular waveguide which is open on both sides is divided into two partial spaces 1,2 (Fig.2) for which the relation H_1

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{1n} \cos p_{1n} x \operatorname{sh}(\tilde{p}_{1n} y), \quad H_2 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{2m} \cos p_{2m} y e^{-p_{2m}^1 x}, \quad \text{is valid; sh if } H_1(x=0) \\ = 0, \quad \operatorname{ch} \text{ if } \frac{p_{1n}}{x} = 0 \text{ at } x = 0, \quad p_{1n} = n\pi/g, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \quad p_{2m} = m\pi/d, \quad m \\ = 1, 2, \dots, \quad p_{1n}^1 = \sqrt{p_{1n}^2 - k^2}, \quad p_{2m}^1 = \sqrt{p_{2m}^2 - k^2}. \quad \text{As has been noted under 1), the}$$

Card 3/6

Rectangular Waveguides With Rectangular Grooves and Open on One or Both Sides

88374
S/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/BC77

boundary conditions $E_2 = H_1$, $\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x}$ at $x = d_1$ lead to a characteristic equation of the rectangular waveguide open on both sides: $2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} k_b^m$

$\frac{1}{p_{2m}} \left(\frac{\sin p_{2m}\xi}{p_{2m}\xi} \right)^2 = - \operatorname{tg} kd_1$ for $H_1(x=0) = 0$, or $\operatorname{ctg} kd_1$ for $\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} = 0$
at $x = 0$. Fig. 4 shows the influence of the dimensions of the groove on k .
There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 4/6

S/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/B077

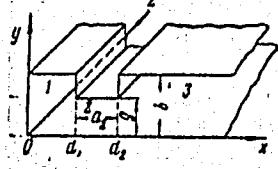


Рис. 1 (Fig. 1)

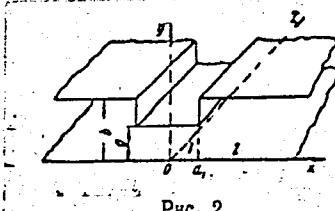


Рис. 2 (Fig. 2)

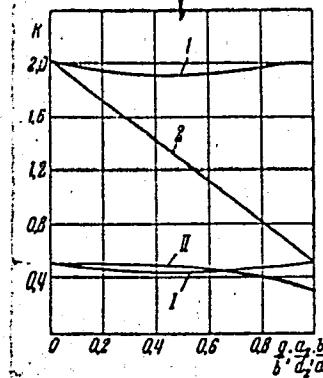


Рис. 4 (Fig. 4)

Card 5/6

8837 4
S/108/61/016/001/001/007
B010/B077

Legend to Fig.4: One side open, curve 1: $k = k(g/b)$, $b/d_2 = 0,5$, $a_2 = 0,5$, $d_2 = \pi$; curve 2: $k = k(a_2/d_2)$, $g/b = 0,4$, $b/d_2 = 0,5$, $d_2 = \pi$. Both sides open, $\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x} = 0$, curve I : $k = k(g/b)$, $b/d_1 = 0,5$, $d_1 = \pi$; curve II : $k = k(b/d_1)$, $g/b = 0,4$, $d_1 = \pi$.

Card 6/6

22731

S/108/61/016/005/005
B104/B205

9.1935

AUTHOR: Yashkin, A. Ya.

TITLE: Calculation of the eigenfrequencies of a resonator of complicated design in cylindrical functions

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 5, 1961, 35 - 46

TEXT: The eigenfrequencies of a resonator of complicated design are determined in accordance with perturbation theory, i. e., by determining the eigenfrequencies of a stepped resonator. The oscillations of the lower frequencies which are known to be related to a particular form of E-type oscillations, are of great practical importance. For this case a stepped resonator is now calculated on the assumption that the field does not depend on the angular coordinate φ . It is further assumed that the resonator is filled with air and has walls of infinite conductivity. The author proceeds from the system of equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_r &= \frac{\partial^2 \Pi}{\partial z \partial r}; \quad H_\varphi = -i \kappa \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial r}; \quad E_z = \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \kappa^2 \right] \Pi; \\ E_\varphi &= H_r = H_z = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}. \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

2231

S/108/61/016/005/005
B104/B205

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Calculation of the...

in cylindrical coordinates, where the function Π is the solution to the wave equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Pi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + \kappa^2 \Pi = 0 \quad (2) \text{ and can be written in the form}$$

$$\Pi = \Pi_z \Pi_r = A \cos \kappa_m (z - \alpha) \Pi_r \quad (3), \text{ where}$$

$$\Pi_r = Z_0 (\kappa_m r) = J_0 (\kappa_m r) + B_m N_0 (\kappa_m r) \quad (4), \text{ if } \kappa \neq 0, \text{ or}$$

$$\Pi_r = C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad (5), \text{ if } \kappa = 0.$$

The Π_r are solutions of the Bessel differential equation if $\kappa = 0$. For the stepped resonator shown in Fig. 1, the polarizations of its fundamental wave with respect to r and z are calculated on the basis of the above-mentioned system. In doing so, the author derives the solution of Eq. (2) for each step of the resonator in the form of an infinite sum of partial solutions (3):

Card 2/4

22731

S/108/61/016/005/005
B104/B205

Calculation of the...

$$\Pi_I = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \Pi_{Im} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{Im} \cos s'_{Im} (z - a_I) Z_0 (x_{Im} r). \quad (8)$$

For this solution, the expression

$$\Pi_I = A_{I0} \cos \kappa (z - a_I) (\ln r + C) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{Im} \cosh s_{Im} (z - a_I) Z_0 (x_{Im} r). \quad (9)$$

is obtained for the least wave number κ . After very extensive calculations one finds a system of equations which allows resonance waves polarized relative to r to be calculated from the dimensions of the stepped resonator (Fig. 1). This is achieved by determining the coefficients A_{Im} on the assumption that the field components at the boundary of two consecutive sections are continuous. Another system of equations which permits the calculation of the fundamental waves of the resonator polarized relative to z , is obtained by an analogous procedure. The final

Card 3/4

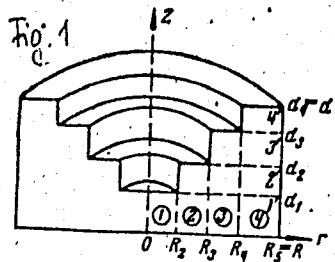
Calculation of the...

S/108/61/016/005/005
B104/B205

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part contains some contributions to the numerical calculation and also some comparative data for waves of different polarizations. This is illustrated by the example of a three-step resonator. V. I. Pozdnyakov is thanked for assistance in calculations. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1960



Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6

YASHKIN, A.Ya.

Quasi-circular waves in H-shaped wave guides. Uch. zap. MGZPI
(MIRA 16:6)
no.9:96-103 '62.

(Wave guides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6"

YASHKIN, A.Ya.

Uniformly bent wave guides of complex cross section and
resonators of complex shape analyzed in spherical coordinates.
Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:104-115 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Wave guides) (Resonators)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6

YASHKIN A.Ya.

Calculation of certain higher waves in straight wave guides
of stepped cross section. Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:116-123 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Wave guides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6"

YASHKIN, A.Ya.

Calculation of symmetrical waves in laminated wave guides
of circular cross section. Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:124-133
(MIRA 16:6)

(Wave guides)

YASHKIN, A.Ya.

Calculation of wave guides and resonators of complex shape
with a homogeneous filler. Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:134-213 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Wave guides) (Resonators)

43264
S/108/62/017/012/006/010
D413/D308

9.1300

AUTHOR:

Yashkin, A. Ya.

TITLE:

Electromagnetic waves in waveguides
of cruciform section.

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 12, 1962, 38-47

TEXT:
The author considers symmetrical cruciform waveguides, capable of propagating quasi-circular H^0 modes, in both rectangular and cylindrical coordinates. Although it has been shown that this design increases the bandwidth of the waveguide in the fundamental H_{01} mode by displacing the cut-off frequency of the E_{11} mode relative to it, previous papers have not given enough formulas for design purposes. Methods previously published by the author (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 5, 1961; Radiotekhnika, v. 15, no. 1, 1960) have been used to derive formulas quoted here for the cut-off frequencies of the H_{10} , H_{11} , H_{20} , guide and for the H_{01} and E_{11} modes in the cylindrical cruciform waveguide; these are also shown graphically

Card 1/2 * S/109/k1/006/005/008/027 ; + S/108/60/c15/001/c02/c06

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Electromagnetic ...

S/108/62/017/012/006/010
D413/D308

plotted against a ratio characteristic of the shape of the cross, and conclusions are drawn on the optimum design for various purposes. There are 8 figures.

X

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1961

Card 2/2

L 10375-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000330

S/0142/63/006/002/0148/0155

44

AUTHOR: Yashkin, A. Ya.; Golubev, A. N.

TITLE: Transmission band of pi-type waveguide

SOURCE: Izv. VUZ: Radiotekhnika, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 148-155

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide transmission band, waveguide cutoff frequency

ABSTRACT: Theoretical calculation is submitted of the cutoff frequencies corresponding to all the waves near the fundamental mode H sub 10 for a non-symmetrical pi-type waveguide. The modes H sub 20, H sub 11, E sub 11, and H sub 01 are mathematically analyzed; the integral equations are solved by the Bubnov-Galerkin method [Abstracter's note: the method only mentioned]. Results of calculations are presented graphically and compared with the experimental results for H sub 10 at 3.17-cm wavelength and for other three modes at 10.8-cm wavelength. Good agreement between theoretical and experimental data is reported.

Orig. art. has: 25 equations and 3 figures.

Card 1/2

L 10375-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000330

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Gos. zaochny*y ped. in-t (Moscow State Correspondence Teachers Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26May62 DATE ACQ: 13Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

ls/lsw
Card 2/2

YASHKIN, A.Ya.; GOLUBEV, A.N.; KALASHNIKOV, V.G.

Calculation of the passband of straight waveguides with stepped cross section. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.6:1038-1042 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

YASHKIN, A.Ya.; GOLUBEV, A.N.

Calculation of natural frequencies of resonators with
complex form of spherical functions. Radiotekhnika 20
no.11:24-33 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted December 20, 1963.

YASHKIN, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; KLIMONTOVICH, V.L., red.

[Problems and exercises in electrical engineering]
Zadachnik-praktikum po elekrotekhnike. Izd.2. Mo-
skva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 109 p. (MIRA 18:7)

YASHKIN, G. M.

YASHKIN, G. M.- "Theoretical Investigation for the Design of the Locomotive Connecting Rod." Min of Means of Transportation USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst of Engineers of Railway Transport imeni Academician V. N. Obratzsov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

YASHKIN, G. N.

25852. YASHKIN, G. N. sovershens tvovanie krupnogo rogatogo skota
v sovkhozakh kirgizii. Sov zootekhnika, 1949, No. 4, S. 17-30.

So. Letopis' Zjurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

YASHKIN, I.

In Transcarpathia. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.7:
46-47 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik Zakarpatskoy karantinnoy inspeksii.

YASHKIN I. I.

Country	: USSR	P-5
CATEGORY	:	
ABSTRACT JOUR.	: RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87704	
AUTHOR	: Yashkin, I. I.; Dulo, V. D.	
INST.		
TITLE	: Procedures of Determining the Occurrence Range and Periods of Flight of the White American Moth.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957, No. 1, 40	
ABSTRACT	: It was found that males of the American white Moth [Fall Web-worm, <i>Hyphantria cunea</i>] are attracted by virgin females that are kept captive. This has been uti- lized for discovering nidi of the pest which, in a number of instances, have been detected in locations where prior, repeated and painstaking, search had been futile.	

CARD:

YASHKINA, A.D.

Reducing stability of foam in drilling muds. Neft. khoz. 35 no.8:
(MIRA 10:11)
33-34 Ag '57.
(oil well drilling fluids)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6

MAMMDOV, D.G.; YASHKINA, A.D.

Using lime white in drilling under complex conditions. Azerb. neft.
(MIRA 11:8)
khoz. 37 no.5:13-15 My '58.
(Same) (Oil well drilling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6"

VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.; KORSHUNOV, S.P.; YASHINA, O.G.; DEMINA, S.I.

Furylalkynes. Part 2: Some bromofurylacetylene derivatives. Zhur.
obshch. khim. 34 no.12:3921-3925 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom
gosudarstvennom universitete.

PECHERSKAYA, A.G.; STENDER, V.V.; YASHKINA, O.P.

Electrolytic extraction of copper from solutions after lixiviation.
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.khim. no.1:62-63 '47: (MIRA 9:8)
(Copper--Electrometallurgy)

YASHKINA, T., methodist khimii

New catalog of school equipment for chemistry ("Catalog and reference manual; chemical equipment and secondary schools"). Reviewed by T. Iashkina. Khim.v shkole 14 no. 3:96 My-Je No. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye shkol Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR.
(Chemical apparatus--Catalogs)

YASHKINA, T., metodist po khimii

Work of eleven-year schools. Khim.v shkole 14 no.5:91-92
(MIRA 12:12)
S-O '59.

1. Glavnoye upravleniye shkol.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T., metodist po khimii

Chemistry question cards drawn at the examination for the proficiency certificate. Khim. v shkole 15 no.2:88 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnoye Upravleniye shkol Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR.
(Chemistry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

YASHKINA, T., metodist po khimii

Teaching of chemistry in the seventh and eighth grades of general secondary schools and in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades of schools with industrial training during the academic year 1960-1961 N-D '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Programmno-metodicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSPFSR.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T., metodist po khimii

Changes in chemistry examination questions on cards chosen by
lot. Khim. v shkole 16 no.2:87-88 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Upravleniye Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T., metodist po khimii

Including the questions on preservation of nature in the
chemistry program beginning 1961-1962. Khim. v shkole 16
no.5:96 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Programmnno-metodicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva
prosvetsheniya RSFSR.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T.A., metodist po khimii

New examination question cards chosen by lot in a chemistry course. Khim.
v shkole 18 no.1:24-28 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Programmnno-metodicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva prosveshcheniya
RSFSR. (Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T.A., metodist po khimii

Results of chemistry instruction in the 1957-1958 academic
year. Khim.v shkole 15 no.1:36-43 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye shkol Ministerstva prosveshcheniya
RSFSR. (Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T.A., metodist po khimii

Urgent problems of reorganizing the teaching of chemistry.
Khim. v shkole 17 no.5:4-7 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Programmnno-metodicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva
prosveshcheniya RSFSR.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, T.A., metodist po khimii

Work of chemistry teachers in the Kostroma City and Kostroma Province schools. Khim.v shkole 18 no.2:23-26 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR.
(Kostroma Province—Chemistry—Study and teaching)

YASHKINA, Ya., metodist po khimii

Plans of chemistry programs for the evening (shift) general school. Khim.v shkole 14 no.5:92 S-0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye shkol.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

YASHKIND, A.K.

PLACE 1 FORM: RDPOLITDOC: 507/505

Vsesoyuznoye simevanchatel'noye zasedaniye i konferentsiya, 24, Leningrad, 1959.
Stekloobrazovatel'naya konferentsiya i trudy Tret'ye vsesoyuznogo simevanchatel'nogo Lenkonfesa, 16-20 noyabrya 1959 (Vitrosoyuz State). Transactions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitrosoyuz State, Held in Leningrad, November 16-20, 1959) Krasnoyarsk, Izd-vo Akad. SSSR, 1960, 520 p., Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed.
(Series: Iss: Trudy)
Sponsoring Agents: Institut Khimii Silikatov Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vsesoyuznye khimicheskoye obshchestvo i chlenovoye i simevanchatel'stvo D.I. Mendeleyeva i G.G. Darzenskoye Gosudarstvennye Ordzhonikidze Institute of Chemistry, S.S. I. Vavilova, Lenin Opticheskoye Instituyut Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vsesoyuznye khimicheskoye obshchestvo i chlenovoye i simevanchatel'stvo D.I. Mendeleyeva i G.G. Darzenskoye Ordzhonikidze Institute of Chemistry, S.S. I. Vavilova.

Editorial Board: A.I. Argunikhin, V.P. Barborodov, O.M. Bucinskikh, V.A. Vasil'ev, Ye.A. Lebedev, M.A. Matveyev, V.S. Molchanov, E.I. Myller, Ye.A. Peryay-Kochits, Chairman, Ye.A. Peryayev, V.A. Plotnikov, A.K. Yashkind; Ed. of Publishing Society: I.V. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.: V.F. Bocharov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for researchers in the science and technology of glasses.

CONFERENCE: The book contains the reports and discussions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitrosoyuz State, held in Leningrad on November 16-19, 1959. They deal with the methods and results of studying the structure of glasses, the relation between the structure and properties of glasses, the nature of the chemical bond and glass structure, and the crystallochemistry of glasses. The basic mechanics of vitrification, optical properties and glass structure, and the electrical properties of glasses are also discussed. A number of reports deal with the dependence of glass properties on composition, the tinting of glasses and radiation effects, and mechanical, technical, and chemical properties of glasses. Other papers treat glass semiconductors and acids borosilicate glasses. The Conference was attended by more than 300 delegates from Soviet and East German scientific organizations. Among the participants in the discussions were K.N. Solntsev, Yu. Kuchinskaya, Yu. G. Gashov, V.P. Pruzhankov, Yu. Ya. Gotlib, O.P. Mendelev, Petrakov, G.P. Mihnev, Petrakov, S.M. Petrov, A.N. Janarev, D.M. Levin, A.V. Santichev, N.Y. Ploschinskaya, A.I. Kuznetsov, E.V. Degtyareva, G.V. Byurgasovskaya, A.A. Malenov, M.M. Stormyak, P.M. Polik, E.R. Heller, I.A. Kuznetsov, V.P. Podlub'ev, R.S. Shleiferovich, Z.G. Plasker, and O.S. Molchanov. The final session of the Conference was addressed by Professor L.I. Kitaygorodsky, Honored Scientist and Engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences. The following institutes were cited for their contribution to the development of glass science and technology: Gomel'zavodnyy opticheskyy institut (Gomel'), Gomel'zavodnyy opticheskyy institut AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR), Institut fizicheskoyi i tekhnicheskoyi chistyayushchey tekhnologii (Institute of Physics and Technology AS USSR), Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR), Institut fiziki AN RSR, Mikol'kiy (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, RSR, Mikol'kiy), Laboratoriya chistyayushchey tekhnologii (Laboratory of Silicates of the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoykh elementov AN SSSR, Minsk (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of Sciences of Belarusian SSR, Minsk), Institut spetsial'no-khimicheskoy i tekhnicheskoyi chistyayushchey tekhnologii (Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR), dachnyy avtovoznyy institut tekhniki (State Institute for Glass Fibers), Gomel'zavodnyy institut elektrotechnicheskogo stekla (State Institute for Electrical Glass), Slavianskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskyy institut (Institute of Physics and Technology AS USSR, Tomsk), Leningradskiy zavod bysnyshchey tekhniki (Leningrad State University), Pochkovskiy khimicheskotekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology), Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lenkorona (Leningrad Technological Institute named Lenkoron), Fedorovskiy opticheskyy institut Minsk (Belorussian Polytechnical Institute, Minsk), Novosibirskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk Polytechnical Institute), and Sverdlovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Polytechnical Institute). The Conference was sponsored by the Institute of Silicate Chemistry AS USSR (Acting Director - A.S. Gotlib), the Vsesoyuznye khimicheskiye obshchestva i simevanchatel'stva (All-Union Chemical Society, Soviet Data, D.I. Mendeleyev), the Vsesoyuznyy Orden Lenta Opticheskoyi institut (Order of the Red Banner Optical Institute, S.S. I. Vavilov), S.S. I. Vavilova (State Order of Lenin "Optical Institute" named S.S. I. Vavilov). The 15 resolutions of the Conference include recommendations to organize a Center for the purpose of coordinating the research on glass, to publish new periodicals under the title "Fizika i khimiya stekla" (Physics and Chemistry of Glass), and to join the International Committee on Glass. The Conference thanks A.A. Lebedev, Academician, Professor, and Chairman of the Organization of Committees; Ye.A. Peryay-Kochits, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Member of the Organizational Committee; and R.L. Kruller, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Member of the Organizational Committee. The editorial board of thesis G.N. Partenev, N.V. Vol'kenstein, L.I. Sementin, D.E. Dobrovolsky, S.M. Dobrovolsky, V.A. Leff, and B.T. Roldyett. References accompany individual reports.

- SR/5035
Card 12/22
- Vitreous State (Cont.)
Vitrolyam, N.M. Calculation of the Electric Field in Patterns of Solid Glasses 257
- Abramyan, N.N. Calculations of Nonlinear Effect of Special Glass on Electrical Conductivity of Specimens 260
- Mazurin, O.V. Dependence of Electrical Conductivity on Composition and N.M. Zukova. Electrical Conductivity 266
- Kharchikov, V.A., O.V. Mazurin, and N.M. Zukova. Effect of the Neutralization Effect of Electrical Conductivity of Glass 269
- Kontorovich, L.A. Study of the Neutralization Effect of Some Alkali Ions in Silica 270
- Kontorovich, L.A. Study of Diffusion of Some Alkali Ions in Silica 271
- Izotropov, E.F. Study of Diffusive Factors in Fused Borosilicate Glasses 274
- Izotropov, E.F. Diffusion of Copper Ions in Glass Depending on Composition 278
- Ivanova, Ye.A. Diffusion of Copper Ions in Glasses Depending on Composition 279
- Trotter, V.A., G.I. Ivanenkov, and I.S. Yanchitsyna. Electrical Properties of Aluminosilicates 280
- Rikhter, R.F., and V.M. Shul'ga. Electrical Properties of Aluminosilicates 281
- Rikhter, R.F. Electrical Properties of Aluminosilicates 282
- SR/5035
Card 12/22
- Vitreous State (Cont.)
Vitrolyam, N.M., and V.L. Chetverikov. New Results in Vitreous State 286
- Vorob'yev, N.M., and V.L. Chetverikov. On the Problem of Explaining the Structure of Crystal Glasses 292
- Silicate Glasses of Crystal Nature. On the Problem of Explaining the Structure of Crystal Glasses 294
- Obolensky, V.L., and A.T. Novikov. On the Electrical Force in Aluminosilicate Glasses 295
- Nature of Resonance Silicate Glasses. Electrode Glass Properties 296
- Rikhter, R.F., and V.M. Shul'ga. Electrical Properties of Some Barium Silicate Glasses 297
- Rikhter, R.F. Electrical Properties of Glasses 298
- Properties of glasses included in the section dealing with glasses 299
- Dependence of the Glasses' Properties on the Structure of the Glasses 300
- Yerushalayim, H.S. On Properties of Glasses 301
- Properties of glasses included in the section dealing with glasses 302
- SR/5035
Card 12/22
- Vitreous State (Cont.)
Vitrolyam, N.M. On the Properties of Vitreous Alkali Silicate Glasses 310
- Sosulin, Yu. A. On the Properties of Polymeric Structure of Silicate Compounds and Their Reactions. Study of the Polymeric Structure of Silicate Compounds 314
- Gledkov, A.N., and V.N. Tsvetkov. Effect of Light on Some Crystals 318
- Inertial Glass 323
- Medvedev, N.M. Preparation and Preparation of Optical Constants 323
- Medvedev, N.M. Verification Law of D.J. Wentley and Optical Glass 325
- Tikhonov, A.N. Verification of the Activation Energy of Viscous Flow of Alkali Silicate Glasses 326
- Tikhonov, A.N. Calculation of a Given Chemical Constitution of Glasses 327
- Silovgorskii, V.P. Calculation of Viscous Flow of Various Alkalies on Properties of Alkali Silicate Glasses 328
- Kirsh, N.Ye., and C.A. Maklinina. Effect of Various Alkalies on Properties of Fused Quartz Quartz 329
- Britton, T.H. Infrared Radiation Properties of Aluminosilicate Glasses 330

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6

YASHKIR, N. (gor. Kiyev); MEL'NIK, A. (gor. Kiyev).

Computer of cruising power output. Grashd.av. 12 no.9:19 S '55.
(Aeronautical instruments) (MIRA 10:7)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6"

YASHKIR, M. A. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "An instrument and method for the study of mechanical properties of the thinnest surface layers of machine parts," Kiev, 1959. 17 pp with illustrations (Kiev Inst of the Civil Air ^{Fleet} Forces), 150 copies (KL, 45-59, 147)

YASHKOV, A.M.

Organization of pediatric care in Tashauz Province. Zdrav. Turk. 2
no.4:8-9 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Tashauzskim oblastzdravotdelom.
(TASHAUZ PROVINCE--CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

YASHKOV, A.M.

Treatment of biliary calculi with ether. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.5:24-26
S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Tashauzskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach - V.N. Sil'chenko).
(C_AL_CU_LI, B_IL_IARY) (E_TH_ER (ANESTHETIC))

SOROKIN, Yu. (g.Balakhna); YASHKOV, I. (g.Balakhna)

Toward excellent work and remarkable deeds. Prem. keep no. 8:32-33
Ag '56. (Kazakhstan--Reclamation of land) (MIRA 9:10)

YASHKOV, V. Ya.

Investigation of the spectrum of motion of the earth's
poles. Astron. zhur. 41 no.4:760-763 Jl-Ag '64

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Radiofizicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

YASHKOV, V.Ya.

Use of methods of statistical radio physics in studying the
movement of the earth's poles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radic-
fiz. 7 no.6:1090-1094 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri
Gor'kovskom universitete.

YASHKOV, V. Ya

SOV/112-58-1-1588

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 234 (USSR)
AUTHOR: Barkhatov, A. N., and Yashkov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Automatic Sound Recording in a Live Tank
(Avtomatischekaya zapis' zvuka v nezaglushennom basseyne)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Gor'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 30, pp 137-141

ABSTRACT: An installation is described that permits a fairly rapid logarithmic-scale recording the intensity of sound pressure in a tank with a pickup traveling at 7.5 cm/sec along the tank. A block diagram is presented of sound-intensity recording by a "Neyman" type recorder. The recording method suggested has been verified in the case of sound propagation in a homogeneous medium (water); in this case, the graph agrees well with the calculation. Sound-intensity experimental curves are also presented for two cases of a stratified nonhomogeneous medium.

O. Ye. R.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Sound--Recording devices 2. Water tanks--Acoustic factors

Card 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6

CHERKASHIN, Yu. N. and YASHKOV, V. Ya.

"A Geometrical Interpretation of Sound Scattering by a Wavy Surface."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6"

BARKHATOV, A.N.; CHERKASHIN, Yu.N.; YASHKOV, V.Ya.

Experiments on measuring sound intensity in a laminated medium
bounded by an undulatory surface. Akust. zhur. 7 no.2:159-164 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitete.
(Sound—Measurement)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043961

S/0033/64/041/004/0760/0763

AUTHOR: Yashkov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of the spectrum of motion of the earth's poles

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 4, 1964, 760-763

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, polar motion, polar wandering, Chandler period, Bessel formula

ABSTRACT: The spectrum of motion of the earth's poles during the period 1891.5 through 1962.0 has been determined. The analysis was based on data in a number of other sources and was made on a BESM-2 high-speed electronic computer. The Bessel formulas were used for approximate harmonic analysis

$$a(T) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n X_k \cos \frac{2\pi k}{T}, \quad (1)$$

$$b(T) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n X_k \sin \frac{2\pi k}{T}, \quad (2)$$

where n is the number of points of the X or Y coordinate of polar motion, k = 0, 0.1,

Card 1/7

ACCESSION NR: AP4043961

0.2,...0.1n, and T is the period. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the spectrum of the Y coordinate. Figures 2 and 3 of the Enclosure show curves of the coefficients a(T) and b(T). Using data from the curves of a(T) and b(T) it was possible to determine the initial phases for periodic motions with periods of 1.00, 1.17 and 1.20 years. Their values are $\psi_1 = 374^\circ$, $\psi_2 = 74^\circ$, $\psi_3 = 313^\circ$, respectively. The spectrum of the X coordinate was obtained in a similar way but is not shown because it differs from the spectrum of the Y coordinate only by a 90° shift in the initial phases. These data indicate that the motion of the earth's pole can be represented approximately by a superposing of circular motions with the above-mentioned periods. Fig. 4 of the Enclosure shows the spectra of the Y coordinate during specific periods of years. The scales along both axes are the same for all the curves. On these curves, the annual component changes insignificantly with respect to frequency and amplitude because a large number of years is averaged. On curve a in Fig. 4 for the period from 1891.5 to 1916.5, the spectral density has a maximum value when $T = 1.19$ years. This maximum is the result of the influence of two spectral components with periods of 1.17 and 1.20 years. There is a maximum at $T = 1.278$ years. On curve b for the period from 1901.5 to 1926.5, there is a maximum at $T' = 1.186$ years, that is, the curve is shifted somewhat in the direction

Card 2/7

ACCESSION NR: AP4043961

of lesser periods and broadens in the direction of large periods. A spectral component with a period of 1.278 years is absent. On curve c in Fig. 4 for the period from 1911.5 to 1936.5, there is no periodic component with a period of 1.20 years but periods of 1.15 and 1.228 years show up more clearly. From a study of all the curves, including d and e, it can be concluded that there are oscillations of related systems with close frequencies. One of them has two natural frequencies with periods of 1.17 and 1.20 years. The relationship between the oscillatory systems ensures beats with a period greater than 30 years. The second system has natural frequencies with periods of 1.238 and 1.245 years. These oscillatory systems have a stronger relationship. Their beat period is approximately 20 years. On the basis of this work and more careful study of the spectrum it will be possible to write an approximate formula for polar motion, which will make it possible to predict the coordinates of the pole. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut, Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvenny* universitet
(Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 04Aug62

ENCL: 04

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NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043961

ENCLOSURE: 01

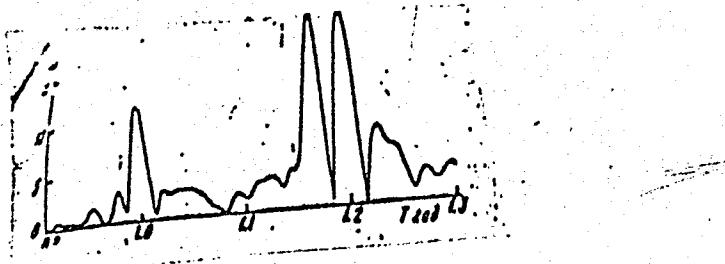


Fig. 1. Spectrum of polar motion for period 1891.5 to 1962.0.

Card 4/7

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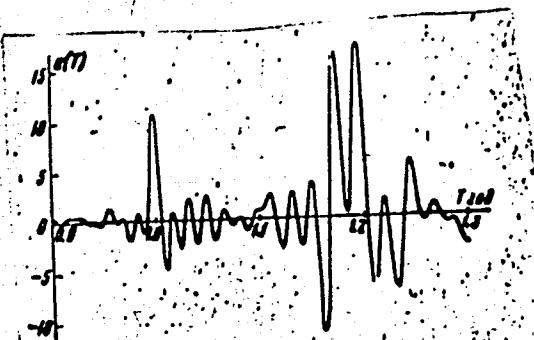


Fig. 2. Spectral component $a(T)$ of earth's polar motion. Beginning of reading of time from 1891.5.

Card 5/7

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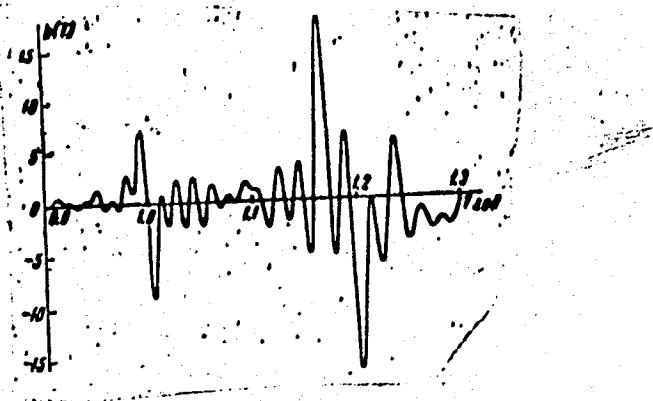
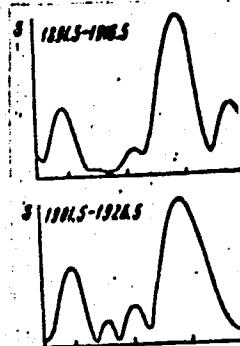


Fig. 3. Spectral component $b(T)$ of earth's polar motion. Beginning of reading of time from 1891.5.

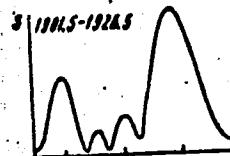
Card 6/7

ACCESSION NR: AP4043961

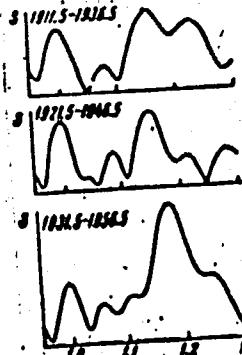
ENCLOSURE: 04



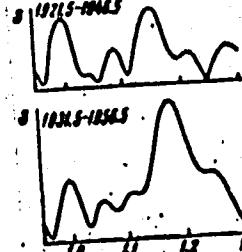
a



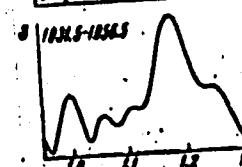
b



c



d



e

Fig. 4. Instantaneous spectrum of coordinate Y of earth's polar motion: a — during period 1891.5-1916.5; b — 1901.5-1926.5; c — 1911.5-1936.5; d — 1921.5-1946.5; e — 1931.5-1956.6

Card 7/7

YASHKOV, Yu., inzh.

Capron in the parts of paddle wheels subjected to friction. Rech.
(MIRA 18:9)
transp. 24 no.5:33 '65.

YASHKOVA, K.M., elektromonter.

Improvement of a network for cutting-in auxiliary condensate pumps.
Energetik 12 no.3:15 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

YASHKOVA, N. V.

~~YASHKOVA, N. V.~~

New collection of works by Georgian psychologists
["Psychology" (in Georgian with Russian summary).
vol.10 Reviewed by N.V. Iashkova]. Vop.psichol. 3
no.3:152-158 My-Je '57.
(Psychology)

(MLRA 10:8)

YASHKOVA, N.V.

YASHKOVA, N.V.

Brief outline of dissertations defended at the Department of
Psychology of Leningrad State University. Uch.sap.Len.un.
no.185:181-191 '54. (MIRA 8:10)
(Psychology)

GERD, Mariya Aleksandrovna; GUROVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
YASHKOVA, N.V., red.

[First astronauts and the first space scouts] Pervye
kosmonavty i pervye razvedchiki kosmosa. Izd.2., dop.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 237 p. (MIRA 19:1)

ZAGORSKAYA, L.G.; BURMISTROV, S.I.; YASHKOVA, S.A.

Pentachlorobenzoic acid and its derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.8:2612-2613 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Benzoic acid)

MAKSUTOVA, I.I., assistant; YASHKOVA, T.N., vrach

Evaluation of the treatment of periodontitis using the
oxygen obturation method. Vop. obshchoi stom. 17:45-46
(MIRA 18:11)
'64.

NEYSHLOS, L.A., inzh.; YASHKUL, G.A., inzh.

Use of ADU-300 devices in mechanizing fuel handling operations
in electric power plants. Elek. sta. 33 no.5:77-78 My '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Coal-handling machinery)

YASHKUL', T.

Proverka balansov kooperativnykh organizatsii
(Verification of balance sheets in cooperative societies).
Moskva, Gosfinizdat SSSR, 1953. 40 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954

USSR / Zooparasitology: Mite and Insect Vectors of Disease Agents. Acarids.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19709

Author : Yashkul', V. K.
Inst : Karagandin Medical Institute
Title : Pasture Acarids of Central Kazakhstan and Their Possible Medicinal Value

Orig Pub : Tr. Karagandinsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 1, No 5, 309-312

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962220012-6
USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects as Vectors of Pathogenic Agents. Acarina.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24279.

Author : Yashkul', V. K.
Inst : Karaganda Medical Institute.
Title : On the Problem of the Distribution and Biology of Steppe Tick Under Conditions of Central Kazakhstan.

Orig Pub: Tr. Karagandinsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 1, No 5, 313-317.

Abstract: The "steppe tick" Dermacentor marginatus is spread in all 11 regions of the Karagandinskaya Oblast and is adapted to bottom land meadows, moist areas of the open plateau of the steppe, and hilly relief type terrain intersected by ravines. The main hosts of sexually mature phases are farm an-

Card 1/2

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G
of Pathogenic Agents. Acarina.

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24279.

Abstract: imals; and of larvae and nymphs, rodents and small carnivorae. The greatest abundance of adult ticks is in May (maximum more than 500 ticks per cow). In the period beginning with the second half of June until the second half of August, the ticks are practically absent both on hosts and in nature. In September and October, there is a second peak of abundance, which is lower than that of spring. The period of parasiting of larvae is June and July; of nymphs it is July and August. The places of tick localization on farm animals are indicated. -- N. A. Filippova.

Card 2/2

YASHKUL', V. K.

"An Approach to the Problem of the Origin and the Geographical Dis-
tribution of Dermacentor Marginatus Schulze Ticks."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Moscow Medical Institute and the Karaganda Medical Institute

YASHKUL', V. K.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The ecology of the tick *Dermacentor marginatus* Sulz (1776) in central Kazakhstan". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, No 16, 1959, 110)

YASHKUL', V.K.

Causes of summer inactivity in the mature ticks *Dermacentor marginatus* Sulz. Zool.zhur. 39 no.1:45-52 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Karaganda State Medical Institute.
(Ticks)

DYUSEMBAYEV, Ye.B.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Morphology of the fourth segment of the palpus of *Dermacentor marginatus* Sulz. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:238-240
(MIRA 16:9)
'63. (Ticks) (Insects—Anatomy)

ALEKSANYAN, A.B., prof.; BEZDENEZHNYKH I.S., doktor med. nauk;
BELYAKOV, V.D., doktor med. nauk; BESSMERTNYY, B.S., dokt.
med. nauk; VASHKOV, V.I., prof.; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V.
prof.; YELKIN, I.I., prof.; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.;
ZHMAYEVA, Z.M., kand. biol. nauk; KOVARSKIY, M.S., kand.
med. nauk; NABOKOV, V.A., prof.; NOVOCORODSKAYA, E.M.,
prof.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A.,
prof.; PERVOMAYSKIY, G.S., prof.; POGODINA, L.N.; ROGOZIN,
I.I., prof.; SUKHOVA, M.N., doktor biol. nauk; CHASOVNIKOV,
A.A., kand. med. nauk; SHATROV, I.I., prof.; SHURABURA,
B.L., prof.; YASHKUL', V.K., kand. med. nauk;
ZHUKOV-VEREZHNICKOV, N.N., prof., otv. red.; BOLDYREV, T.I.,
prof., red.; ZASUKHIN, D.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
KALINA, G.P., red.

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinical aspects
and epidemiology of communicable diseases] Mnogotomoe ru-
kovodstvo po mikrobiologii, klinike i epidemiologii infek-
tsionnykh boleznei. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.5. 1965.
(MIRA 18:3)
548 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Aleksanyan,
Gromashevskiy, Zhdanov, Zhukov-Verezhnikov). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Rogozin, Boldyrev).

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Basic problems of epidemiological geography. Report No.2: Conception of nosological areas. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11:48-53 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditisisinskiy institut imeni Sechenova.

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Problems in epidemiological geography. Report No.4: Zonal,
regional and residual nosological areas. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.2:73-80 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova.

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Problems of epidemiological geography. Report No.5: Factors
conditioning the geographical distribution of the pathogens
of natural focus zoonoses. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imun.
(MIRA 18/11)
42 no.10:116-124 O '65.

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni
I.M.Sechenova. Submitted October 1, 1964.

L 11117-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6008226

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/002/0073/0080

AUTHOR: Yelkin, I. I.--Elkin, I. I.; Yashkul', V. K.--Yashkul, V. K.
ORG: First Moscow Order of Lenin Institute im. I. M. Sechenov (I. Moskovskiy
ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: Problems in epidemiological geography, communication IV. Zonal, regional
and residual nosogeography

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 73-80

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, disease incidence

ABSTRACT: Two basic factors (insuperable barriers and impossibility of taking root in certain areas) are responsible for the zonal and regional spread of certain diseases. The diseases which have a zonal spread are the infectious and invasive diseases of man which are endemic to definite zones of the globe, usually circling the earth or a large part of it in the form of a belt. Diseases with a regional spread are those infectious and invasive diseases of man which are endemic to more or less limited regions of the globe. The areal spread of some diseases is called residual because deliberate prophylactic measures have eradicated it in some areas while it remains endemic to other parts of its natural areal spread. A disease's potential areal spread

Card 1/2

UDC: 616 9-036.2 : 91

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L 14447-66

ACC NR: AP6008226

involves those territories within the boundaries of its natural spread
where it is rarely or never encountered but where it might invade in a rela-
tively short time. The article explains and illustrates these definitions.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 22106 46 EWT(6) // EWT(7) // LIP(8) // 65/000/000/000/0195/0193
ACC NR: AT6008569

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0195/0193

AUTHOR: Yashinskas, P. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: An optical-electronic converter for scanning an alphanumeric text

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii. Chitayushchiye ustroystva (Reading devices). Moscow, VINITI, 1965, 195-199

TOPIC TAGS: optic scanning, character reading equipment, character recognition, reading machine, alphanumeric text, computer application

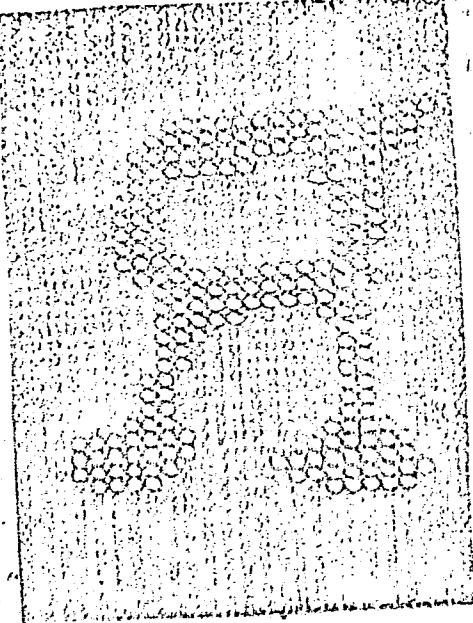
ABSTRACT: A comparative analysis of the various methods of character recognition has been performed at the SKB of the Vilnius Computing Machinery Plant (Vil'nyusskiy zavod schetnykh mashin). A model of a character reader was built. The character scanning is performed by the "running beam" technique, which, in spite of certain shortcomings, produces the best quality of the videosignal and is highly flexible. Samples of scanned characters taken from a monitor display are given in a diagram (Fig. 1). The number of elements per character varied widely. According to the results, a 24 x 18 element screen was selected as the standard set for the recognition of ten typed numerals.

Card 1/3

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Fig. 1. Samples of
scanned characters from
a display.



Card 2/3

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A procedure for the reduction of videosignal distortion is discussed. A PI-30 card puncher was used; some of the difficulties encountered as a result of its use are discussed. At the beginning of 1963, the Computer Center of AN Lithuanian SSR (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN Litovskoy SSR) commissioned a BESM-2M type electronic computer which made possible a) the elimination of punched cards, and b) the direct coupling of the reader with the computer. Similar work was performed at the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian SSR (Institut kibernetiki Ukrainskoy SSR) where the reader was connected to a "Kiev" type computer (a BESM-2M). In conclusion, the author stresses the importance of solving the problem of compiling mass information for statistical checking of recognition methods. The concepts expressed in the article are not exhaustive, but are merely a presentation of practical experience. The best method of checking recognition methods is by simulation on an electronic computer, and the best method of introducing mass information into a computer is by directly coupling the reader to the computer. In this case, the reader should operate in conditions closely resembling those of a real reading device. When it is not possible to directly couple the reader to the computer, it is best to couple it with a card puncher. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [98]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Sep65 / ATD PRESS: 4252

Card 3/3

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Problems of epidemiological geography. Report No.6: Formation
of nosological areas of natural-foci zoonoses. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.12:70-78 D '65.

(MIRA 1931)

1. Pervyy Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni
Sechenova.

L 14057-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NR: AP6003603

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0116/0124

31

B

AUTHOR: Yelkin, I. I.; Yashkul', V. K.

ORG: First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute im. I. M. Sechenova (I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: Problems of epidemiological geography. Report V. Factors conditioning the geographical distribution of causative agents of natural focus zoonoses 6.44

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 116-124

TOPIC TAGS: biologic ecology, parasite, epidemiology, geography

ABSTRACT: The evolution of parasitic species is subject to the same laws as that of free-living organisms although the former takes place under more specific conditions since the environment of parasites are living organisms. The distribution of free-living organisms is primarily governed by the degree of adaptability of a particular species. Thus, a species that is able to survive under a variety of environmental conditions is more widely and evenly distributed over the face of the earth than one

UDC: 616.9-022.39-036.2

Card 1/3

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ACC NR: AP6003603

whose living requirements are highly specific and which will therefore be found only in those areas that satisfy its particular needs. On the other hand, parasites with very particular living requirements are not thus restricted and may still be very widely distributed because the particular host that fulfills these requirements may be a very adaptable species. The global distribution of suitable environments is another factor governing distribution of organisms. Thus, climate, topography, water, etc., determine what species will be able to survive in a particular region. Of utmost importance in animal distribution is the presence or absence of geographic barriers such as mountains or large bodies of water which prevent spread of a particular species from its "center of origin" and which account for the fact that not all suitable environments for a particular species are occupied. Parasites themselves have no effect on the distribution of their hosts since they represent an incidental element in the environment, but they do have an effect on the population size. The effect of the parasite on its host and the effect of the host on its parasite both play a role in parasite evolution. While free-living organisms have to adapt to the changes in their environment, the parasite is affected by such changes only to the degree that they affect the organism of its host. Consequently, the environment of the parasite is of a much more stable nature than that of a free-

Card 2/3

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living organism. The prolonged and relatively stable association found between host and parasite accounts for the extreme specialization that has evolved in many parasites, e. g., simplification of many organ systems, generalized body degeneration and the development of often highly-complex modes of transmission which insure the survival of the species. On the other hand, the extreme dependence of the survival of the parasite on finding a suitable host necessitates its adaptability to the environmental factors surrounding the host and to his habits. Thus, we find the development of transovarian transmission of *Borrelia* among ticks which insures the survival of the parasite inspite of infrequent contact between the ticks and the definitive host. In summary, the distribution of parasites in nature is primarily determined by the distribution of the host, but the necessity for the fulfillment of other conditions such as suitable climate and other ecological factors explains the well known fact that the areas inhabited by hosts and parasites do not always coincide. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov64/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 BK

L 27589-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6018384

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/012/0070/0078

23

B

AUTHOR: Yelkin, I. I.; Yashkul, V. K.

ORG: First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute im. I. M. Sechenov

(I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: Problems of epidemiological geography. Communication 6. Establishing the nosogeographic zones of zoonoses which form natural foci

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemologii i immunobiologii, no. 12, 1965, 70-78

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, health

ABSTRACT: In natural foci the pathogen maintains its existence uninterrupted, parasitizing the groups of natural vectors and carriers to which it has become adapted in phylogenesis (true vectors and carriers of the disease). At times animals are included in the overall chain of the epizootic to which the pathogen has not become adapted in phylogenesis (accidental carriers and vectors). Their inclusion in the epizootic chain results from ecological circumstances which lead to an interaction between the true and the accidental vectors and carriers. It is important to delineate these ecological circumstances. Since man is only an accidental carrier with respect to the pathogens of zoonoses, the epidemic process of zoonoses which form natural foci is determined by the character of interaction of human communities with the natural and geographic environment -- above all, by the socio-economic conditions of human life. The nosogeographic zone of a zoonosis which forms a natural focus, then, should include those areas of natural foci in which prevailing socio-economic conditions make man susceptible to infection. Areas in natural foci in which these socio-economic conditions are absent should be included in the potential nosogeographic zone. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 001
UDC: 616.9-036.22+616.9-022.39-036.24

Card 1/1

2

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHIKUL', V.K.

Problems of epidemiological geography. Report No.3: Global
nosological areas. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:
91-97 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.
Sechenova.

YELKIN, I.I.; YASHKUL', V.K.

Problems of epidemiological geography. Report No.1: Introduction.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9:55-59 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova.

YASHLINSKAYA, A.G.

26954: YASHLINSKAYA, A.G., TREYVAS., ROGOVIN, Z.A. SHORYGINA, N.N.- Ovliyanii
kharaktera funktsional'nykh grupp v makromolekule tsellyulozy na svoystva
tsellyulozy i poluchayemykh it neyezfircv. Soobshch. 24.-Avt: Z:A. Zhurnal
Prikl. Khimii. 1949, No. 8, s. 857-64. -Bibliogr: s. 864.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, VOL, 36, 1949.